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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Of-
fice of the Weather Bureau.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 8, 1899.
Maximum temperature, 79 degrees; mini-
mum temperature, 29 degrees; mean tem-
perature, 54 degrees, which is 9 degrees
above the normal; accumulated deficiency
of temperature since first of the month,
5 degrees; accumulated excess of tempera-
ture since Jan. 1, 53 degrees; total pre-
cipitation from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m., 5.46
inches; accumulated deficiency of precipita-
tion since first of the month, 11.46 in-
ches; excess of precipitation since Jan. 1,
1.39 inches.

LOCAL FORECAST.

The following is the local forecast of the
weather for today: Fair and warmer.
Section Director, Weather Bureau.

SPRINGTIME.

Now that spring has come at last
and the mild days are here, it becomes
a moral obligation to take advantage
of the air and sunshine. Those whose
occupations take them out-of-doors
are sure to welcome this weather, and
those who are housed up most of the
year need the exercise and the exhibi-
tion of a sturdy physique.

While it is said that half the world
is ached, it is by no means superfluous
to speak of the duty of taking exercise,
since the other half is apt to go to the
other extreme and take little or none
at all. There are business men and
women, housewives, professional peo-
ple, students and others who work in-
doors and imagine they get all the ex-
ercise they need because they are tired
at the close of every day.

But they need to walk and ride and
drive and get out and away from their
endless cars once in awhile. It is
good to breathe the spring air while
it is still bracing, while the sun is
warm enough to make a walk cheerful
and yet the breeze is crisp from the
snowbanks among the mountains.

Wheeling is an ideal form of exer-
cise, but there are other ways to take
one's constitutional. The old-fashioned
practice of walking is one of the best
tonics to be found. Unfortunately, it
is falling more and more into disuse.
Some men walk to their offices or stores
and consider that they have honored
their systems quite enough. But they
hurry along with their minds en-
grossed in business affairs, still work-
ing, and never thinking of recreation.
Walking should not be purely inci-
dental. An occasional after-dinner
stroll is better than a drive, and wheel-
ing, enthusiasts declare, is better than
either.

There are so many interesting runs
to be made, or walks to be taken,
around Salt Lake City and in the vicin-
ity of every town and city in this
mountain country, that they are ac-
tually tempting, when one pauses to
think of them and the magnificent
views to be had on every hand.

OUR POLICY IN CHINA.

With the end of China apparently at
hand, it is important to consider the
rights and interests of the United
States in connection with this united
division of the empire.

Owing to the desire of this govern-
ment to keep out of Asiatic broils and
European politics, our historic national
policy has been the preservation and
civilization of China. Russian aggres-
sion is forcing the issue, and it is li-
able to involve this government, wheth-
er it relishes participation or not. For
American trade in China and invest-
ments in the valley of the Yangtze are
too considerable to be surrendered
without at least a vigorous protest.

None of these other powers has built
up with all the struggling, and threat-
ening and sending of armies that has
been resorted to, such a trade in China
as our merchant shipowners founded
and our merchants have continued, not
only without government aid, but
without government sanction or sup-
port. They never will be able to do so,
because, while we have outstripped
them in dealing from the Atlantic
coast, and, of late years, the unde-
veloped Pacific slope, we shall more
than ever be able to hold our own un-
der the stimulus of cheaper transpor-
tation which the isthmian canal will
insure, and with the assistance of a
string of naval stations clear across
the Pacific which we will have, no
matter what may ultimately be done
with the Philippines.

It is by nations such as Germany,
Russia and France, lacking either the
commercial genius or the surplus prod-
ucts to maintain successful trade rela-
tions with the Orient, and consequently
compelled to impose their goods by
force upon reluctant customers, that
our commercial interests conflict. And,
while every absorption of Chinese ter-
ritory by European powers has been
accompanied by promises of equality
in trade privileges, and while these
promises have been faithfully kept so
far, there is nothing to prevent a
change in their attitude whenever their
tradersmen cry out against American
competition.

This Chinese question may, therefore,
within the year be the largest one
upon our national calendar. There is
no longer any use of denying that the
intentions of Russia are serious; that
her advance upon China is steady and
irreversible; that with Russian control
will come the closed door, and hence
a limitation of our foreign market; and

that this movement upon China, like a
glacier in its slow but steady progress,
must be checked, or the American
market will be lost.

It is a grave problem and may re-
quire heroic action in its solution. One-
fourth of the human family is in-
volved. If the integrity of the empire
is secured, and our present rights main-
tained, American exporters will have
their share in this great trade, and a
constantly increasing one it is sure to
be.

If we succeed in protecting our com-
mercial interests there without becom-
ing entangled in another European im-
broil, it must be by some means not
now known. True, we might depend
upon the generosity of Russia. But
how long could we count upon it?

Once upon a time the United States
had a flourishing trade in Madagascar.
We relied upon the historical friend-
ship between this country and France
when that government took possession
of the island. But it was in vain.
France closed the door against us. The
trade was sacrificed. And so will it
be in China unless the United States
becomes aggressive or secures the co-
operation of Great Britain in making a
final effort to reform and preserve the
Chinese empire.

EXAMPLE TO PENSIONERS.

It is officially stated that the reduction
of the pension of General John M. Palmer
of Illinois from \$500 per month to \$350
per month was made at his own request,
he having informed the authorities that
the smaller sum would supply his needs,
and that he would not accept any more.
The old general is as severely modest in
peace as he was brave in war—and what
an example he sets for other pensioners.—
Mail and Express.

When a congress engaged in dis-
tributing \$145,000,000 a year in pensions
among a million of pensioners, many of
whom are less deserving than this griz-
led old warrior, received this unusual
request, it must have been a surprise.
And it must have been with reluctance
the request was complied with, for many
of the members knew his circum-
stances and the poverty of his old age.

Three years ago General Palmer was
a candidate for the presidency, backed
by bankers and millionaires, many of
whom could and would have taken care
of the old man had he permitted it. It
is said that some have offered to carry
stocks for him, and that others have
proposed to let him in on winning
schemes, which would have insured him
a competence during the balance of his
days. But he would not lend his en-
couragement to speculation or accept the
fruits thereof, so firm was his con-
viction that the money was indirectly
wrung from the masses.

It wasn't charity. No one would have
offended the proud old general with a
proffer of such aid. But such forms of
assistance are common among stock
manipulators, and regarded by men of
the class endorsing his candidacy for
the presidency as perfectly legitimate.
General Palmer could not see it that
way.

And so he wanders on through life,
nearly blind and almost destitute, after
many years of public service on the
battlefield and in civil position, 52 years
of age, but unwilling to accept more
from his country than the barest neces-
sities of life require.

The only wonder is how such a man,
so near to the masses, so indifferent to
the blandishments of wealth, could
have permitted his name to be used on
the ticket of the goldbug faction of the
Democratic party.

ANOTHER CIRCUMSTANCE.

What if the czar's peace proposal
were nothing less than an attempt to
secure a military advantage while en-
tangling other powers with serious
on European dismemberment?

His gradual encroachment upon
China, the tightening of his grasp upon
Finland, the enlargement of the navy
and the extraordinary activity of the
army of Russia lend color to the suspi-
cion.

While Finland has been nominally a
free country, the same tactics are being
followed that a half century ago were
employed to subjugate Poland. And the
Finnish may only see if they care or
dare to look ahead, the fate of the
Poles.

The czar makes this buffer land
between Sweden and Russia nothing more
than a province. The old constitution is
cast aside and everything begins to be
Russian. Since Finland is half Swedish,
and always has been, the Swedes offer
sympathy; they are not powerful
enough to do more, and may not partici-
pate in the peace conference with the
same enthusiasm that was ex-
pected.

This will doubtless cast a damper
over the proceedings, for in no country
was the proposition of the czar for a
peace conference more heartily received
than in the kingdom of Sweden and
Norway. Great preparations had been
made, and the brightest lights in the
two nations were to be sent as repre-
sentatives; but since the last ukase in
regard to Finland, it appears that the
situation is rapidly assuming a differ-
ent phase. Then the crown prince com-
plicated matters still further by decid-
ing to choose his representative from
Sweden. This was one of the causes of
recent hostile demonstrations against
the crown in Christiania.

It would be a sad blow to efforts in
general to establish a semblance of uni-
versal peace on the basis of mutual un-
derstanding among civilized nations;
for there are others than the czar work-
ing to this end, and it is an ideal state
for which mankind should work.

FRANCE AND DREYFUS.

Not much is heard of the Dreyfus case
just now. But the French people have
by no means forgotten it. Nothing has
taken their minds from it or relieved
the tension of public feeling for an in-
stant.

The death of Faure and the selection
of Loubet as his successor only attract-
ed the rabble by the hearing it had on
the great case, and their discussion of
the change in the government was con-
fined to speculation as to the new presi-
dent's position in relation to Dreyfus.

Nor did the recent treaty with Eng-
land, which might have aroused the in-
dignation of the populace and furnished
a pretext for an uprising under other
conditions, scarcely make the topic of
street and cafe conversation.

The court of cassation has tried to
hush up the affair, not from motives of
hostility to Dreyfus, but through fears
for the welfare of the state if the truth
comes out. The court has certainly
shown a disposition to be fair, and it
professes the courage of its convictions
and denies all fear of military intima-
dation. This is all that the friends of the
prisoner ask, and that they have some

grounds for thinking the contrary is
evident from the publication of the tes-
timony of Faty du Ciam and Ester-
hazy, given at the trial of the letter.

Since these matters have been made
public, in defiance of the government, it
is apparent that Dreyfus does not fear
the result. In fact, they are courting
prosecution, because they know that if
there is a trial, not only his testimony,
but other facts of the most damaging
character, will come to light.

The recent publication of this tes-
timony in the Figaro puts an end to con-
cealment, and there is more behind.
The Dreyfusites have in their posses-
sion letters written to President Faure
by Esterhazy, threatening the president
that if he did not so order the Dreyfus
case as was desired by the army, a
foreign sovereign would be asked to in-
tervene. These menacing letters were
dictated by the general staff, and help
to explain the curious and at times wab-
bling course of the late president. They
leave no doubt in the minds of dis-
interested persons that Dreyfus is the vic-
tim of an official conspiracy, and that
the military authorities of France are
especially interested in preventing a
fair and thorough investigation. These
were long matters of suspicion
strengthened by every development,
every newly discovered circumstance,
until they amount to a conviction in the
minds of the masses now.

The tables are turned. Public opin-
ion has changed. The Dreyfusites are
the aggressors now. Their adversaries
are dodging, whining and fleeing to
that last refuge of scoundrels—patriot-
ism, and winning pleas for the safety
of the state.

SEEKING FOREIGN TRADE.

Reaching out for the trade of all the
world. This is what the United States
is doing. Looking for markets every-
where. Bearing the lion in his den.
Meeting the foreign manufacturer at
his own shop door. Competing with
the cheapest labor of Europe. Proving that
the best, most skillful labor is, after
all, the cheapest. Tearing down our
Chinese walls of trade restriction. Ad-
mitting that we are selling goods
abroad at a profit for less than we get
for them at home. Confessing that tar-
iff protection is a trust-creator, and
that the manufacturers don't need it.
That is what the American people are
doing. It is why they prosper in spite
of the power of trusts and the influ-
ence of capital and adverse financial
legislation. It is what the Democratic
party taught years before their Re-
publican brothers admitted its truth.
It is what Republicans confess now
that the truth can no longer be con-
cealed.

There is a clamor, a struggle, a fight
for foreign markets. And clubs, Re-
publican clubs, are being organized to
work for these. This departure cannot
but discredit the theory upon which
the "home market" clubs rest. Either
we are in a position to meet general
foreign competition, or we are not. If
we are not, we need foreign market clubs.
If we are not, we have reason to dread
foreign production, and should look out
for our own home markets.

At the time the last tariff bill was
up for discussion a prominent New
England Republican declared that he
did not want to hear anything about
our export trade in shoe and leather
goods; he hoped the time would never
come when New England shoe-workers
would be reduced to that condition
when they would be able to manufac-
ture goods for the open markets of the
world in competition with the pauper-
paid labor of Europe. No man can hold
this view and be enthusiastic for an
Asiatic market, either in China or the
Philippines, and so the demand of lead-
ing American protectionists for the
open door in the Philippines is a most
significant sign of the times. The for-
mation of American manufacturers inter-
national market clubs, and Asiatic com-
merce clubs, and Egyptian trade asso-
ciations, such as we hear of through
the eastern press, constitute another.

Montenegro, next in authority to
Aguinaldo as an insurgent leader, is
dead. Next.

Utah may as well give up reaching
after that Arizona strip and go in for
a slice of China.

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after that Arizona strip and go in for
a slice of China.

EBB-TIDE.

(Guy Wetmore Carryl, in Harper's.)
A sudden reach of wild and wind-swept
sea.
A sky of shattered steel that falls
right.
And one long shaft of sun that
seems to fall
Vast, letters slowly on a slate of sea;
The dreary wall of gulls that skim the
crest.
Of golden breakers sliding in to land,
A world grown empty, full of vague un-
rest.
And shadow-shapes that stride across
the sand.

The gray beach widens. Foot by foot ap-
pear strange forms of wreckage creeping
from the waves.
Like ghosts that steal in silence from
the light.
To watch beside the death-bed of the
year.
Once shattered shapes of ships that
once stood stout.
Full-freighted to the far horizon's
line.
To music of the cheery sailor-shout.
Of men who sought the wonders of the
deep.

VALUE OF A GOOD NAME.

Character is a shield upon which the
shafts of malice and calumny may
make dents, but they cannot pierce it.
When a man has lived an upright life,
so that even his enemies are compelled
to admit it, the value is loth to look
upon him as a transgressor or a crim-
inal.

This has been exemplified in a trial
just ended in this city. An individual
was charged with attempted murder.
The case was aggressively prosecuted.
There were strong declarations against
him made on the witness stand.

The victim of the alleged assault
swore positively that the accused had
committed it; and, while there were
some incongruities in his testimony, the
prosecuting witness never wavered in
his story, but repeatedly and emphat-
ically declared that he had recognized
the prisoner at the time of the shoot-
ing as the man who tried to take his
life.

The prisoner proved an alibi and
many circumstances were in his favor.
But the strongest point in his defense
was the fact that he had led an hon-
orable life, and that he was always
considered trustworthy, tributes which his
accuser even did not hesitate to pay
him.

Men who have the reputation upon
which to build such reputations are
bound to have standing with an intel-
ligent jury, and they are entitled to it.

There is a lesson in this for young
men and women. Many of them are
too hasty or inconsiderate to recognize
the importance of character in every
relation of life. Nothing should be
guarded with more care or watched
with greater vigilance.

Let men or women begin the journey
of life, under whatever cloud, whether
of poverty or family obscurity, if they
pursue an upright, honorable course
they will live to see their traducers un-
done, the gossipers shamed, the slan-
derers exposed.

In a Manila Police Court.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"Who and what was the deceased?"
"He was a tenderfoot from 'Frisco, your
honor."

"And what is your excuse for killing
him?"
"He was the sixteenth blasted idiot
who worked me with the old
dog about the insurgents playing a Luzon
game."

"Discharged."

feet hostility of a prominent city of-
ficial. The case was aggressively pro-
secuted, and ably conducted on both
sides, the rulings of the court were im-
partial and satisfactory, and the find-
ings of the jury in perfect accord with
the facts and circumstances. It is a
complete exoneration of Mr. Jones, and
he deserves it.

Now let the rest of the complaints of
soldiers be investigated. Neglect of the
wounded, the use of pest ships for
hauling meat, camps in unhealthy lo-
calities, poisonous water, scanty and
bad food, exposure to the elements for
want of tents, coats and blankets—these
killed hundreds of men who entered
the army to fight for their country.

"We are satisfied that a two weeks'
absence in Emporia would improve the
morals of our contemporary staff ex-
ceedingly," says our peevish morning
contemporary. But its own morals are
too far gone for anything to help. They
are out of sight—conspicuous by their
absence.

Probably that Kansas editor who was
canned the other day had been in the
habit of calling his neighbors "liars
and slaves," and had worn out public
patience by denouncing the community
in which he lived as a nest of pledge-
breakers and lawbreakers.

Ambassador White has been telling
them at Berlin about "three akin na-
tions," meaning Germany, Great Brit-
ain and the United States. He must
have meant three achin' nations—ach-
ing to fight.

Our morning contemporary now finds
fault with "sermons as they are
preached" in the tabernacle. It still
holds the western championship for
high kicking.

If Alger had had enough Miles ought
to let him up and then McKinley
should follow suit and let him out. Al-
ger's rascality is too crude.

Agonizillo is reported to have said
that "the Philippines will win in the long
run." They are pretty hard to catch
up with, for a certainty.

John Sherman is about well again,
the dispatches say. He ought to in-
clude his obituaries among his me-
mories.

Alger has found an enthusiastic wel-
come in Porto Rico. He should remain
there. No one else appreciates him.

"We have not reached the end yet,"
triumphantly exclaims Aguinaldo. Then
they must be running in a circle.

Carlists are threatening the royal
family of Spain again. Alphonso should
give them foreign appointments.

Utah may as well give up reaching
after that Arizona strip and go in for
a slice of China.

YOUNG UTAH'S CASE

Salt Lake City, April 7, 1899.
Since weeks ago there appeared in
The Herald a protest against the un-
journalistic methods and policy of the
Salt Lake Tribune in maliciously slan-
dering the majority of the people of
Utah, but more particularly protesting
against the Tribune's assumption of
authority as the organ of Young Utah.
It does not matter to us at this writ-
ing what the motives were that in-
spired these outrageous attacks upon
this community; it is sufficient for our
purpose to call the attention of the
public to a few of the facts in the con-
troversy between the Tribune and
Young Utah.

Two hundred young men (afterwards
endorsed by many others) solemnly
and emphatically protested against the
Tribune's assumption that it had the
right to speak as the organ of Young
Utah. As a reply, the Tribune writer
replied, first of all, to some figurative
twaddle about a "Late Spring Snow,"
then accused us of being "hirelings,"
"cowards" and "slaves."

At various times the editorial writer
of the Tribune endeavored to side-
track us or disarm us by leading the
discussion from the original issue, by
introducing the names of third and
fourth parties by attack upon the
Deseret News editor, etc., and has willfully
and knowingly written falsehoods,
which we have proven to be so, and has
kept silent when challenged to bring
the proof of his assertion before the
public.

In all these letters we have refrained
from the use of bitterness and con-
fined ourselves to a discussion of the
matter in dispute, and now we ask the
public to judge whether we were just-
ified in our protest against the charges
we have made against the Tribune are
true?

The Tribune does not seem to be able
to give any credit for fair-mindedness
to an opponent. Those who dare to
differ with it are assaulted as traitors,
knaves, serfs, etc., and that, too, with-
out any effort being made to point out
why they are called such names.

We feel that we have made history
during the last two months, history
that will always stand against the Tri-
bune, as an arraignment of their cov-
ardly and slanderous attacks, their un-
bridled license in the region of false-
hood, wilful opposition, and their sneak-
ing methods to evade the responsibility
of their own utterances.

We have tried every means to in-
duce the Tribune to answer our charges,
but they seem unwilling or unable to
do so. If Shakespeare's Cassius had
lain down like a cringing coward when
accused of having an "itching palm,"
what earthly use could there be for
Brutus to remain longer upon the
scene?

Young Utah has no right and has no
desire to dictate to the Tribune, but
we believe it is its duty to be con-
sistent, and to stand for its own prin-
ciples. We are persistently misrepresented
and traduced. If the Tribune can say
nothing in its favor, then let it at least
be consistent, let it say, "We advise
it that in sheathing our swords we have
no intention to lay them aside, and as
it does not appear that the Tribune
has much to say in its own defense, we
will by prolonging this shadow panto-
mime and making laughing stock of it
sell for the public amusement, the "first
law of nature" and common prudence
demand such silence on its part, no
matter how humiliating it may feel.

In closing the discussion, we thank
The Herald for their courtesy in giving
us the use of its columns in presenting
our case to the public.

YOUNG UTAH.

Eagan's Successor.

(New York World.)
General John F. Eagan, the unspeak-
able Eagan's capable successor as com-
missary general, has a hot temper and
a splendid physique, both under con-
trol.

About three years ago he took charge
of the department of New York, with
headquarters in the government build-
ing in Whitehall street. One of the
charms of the general's character is
that he rarely shows bad temper.

In a small room adjoining his White-
hall street office he had pulleys, dumb-
bells and Indian clubs. Whenever vis-
itors or red tape angered him he en-
tered this room, shut the door, took off
his coat and for ten minutes made the
pulley creek or the clubs whistle a
tune as they cut the air.

There was in the army no more reck-
less daring in his younger days. In
1868, when a lieutenant, he went with
General Sheridan on an expedition
against the Cheyennes.

One evening after going into camp a
small herd of buffalo was sighted. The
lieutenant had thrown off his saddle
and put aside his arms. He caught up
his belt in his revolver and
knife and leaped upon his bareback
horse. After a race he caught up with
a huge bull and emptied his revolver
into its side. The bull faced him.

Determined not to be laughed at, he
dismounted and drew his knife. He
walked to one side of the bull and the
animal turned. He began to run, but
the bull kept his lowered head always
toward him. He kept stopping and
turning until the sweat poured from
him; at last he managed to get behind
the bull and landed upon its back.

The buffalo, with a snort of terror,
dashed forward in a mad, lumbering
gallop. The soldier worked his way out
from the brute's shoulders, fastened his
fingers in its mane and began to hack
away at the throat of the terror-
stricken buffalo. It took time, but fi-
nally the knife went through hair and
hide.

The brute gave a wheezing, roaring
cough and fell forward, plunging his
nose into the earth, throwing the rider
fifteen feet in front.

In his early youth Weston was for a
short time an iron moulder in Louis-
ville, Ky. Recently he visited the city
His fashionable friends wished to make
much of him, but their visitor slipped
away and for one day could not be
found. He passed that day with an old
Irishman, a moulder, now retired.

DESPICABLE FELLOW.



Chalder—Miss Brown, why don't you change your name—
Miss Brown—Oh, Mr. Chalder! This is so sudden.
Chalder—To Brown?

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AGAINST THE TRIBUNE

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Deseret News editor, etc., and has willfully
and knowingly written falsehoods,
which we have proven to be so, and has
kept silent when challenged to bring
the proof of his assertion before the
public.

In all these letters we have refrained
from the use of bitterness and con-
fined ourselves to a discussion of the
matter in dispute, and now we ask the
public to judge whether we were just-
ified in our protest against the charges
we have made against the Tribune are
true?

The Tribune does not seem to be able
to give any credit for fair-mindedness
to an opponent. Those who dare to
differ with it are assaulted as traitors,
knaves, serfs, etc., and that, too, with-
out any effort being made to point out
why they are called such names.

We feel that we have made history
during the last two months, history
that will always stand against the Tri-
bune, as an arraignment of their cov-
ardly and slanderous attacks, their un-
bridled license in the region of false-
hood, wilful opposition, and their sneak-
ing methods to evade the responsibility
of their own utterances.

We have tried every means to in-
duce the Tribune to answer our charges,
but they seem unwilling or unable to
do so. If Shakespeare's Cassius